

# Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Braskem America, Inc.

Site Name: Braskem America  
Area Name: Oyster Creek Polypropylene Plant  
Physical Location: 5005 E Highway 332  
Nearest City: Freeport  
County: Brazoria

Permit Number: O2313  
Project Type: Minor Revision

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 325211  
NAICS Name: Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft changes to the permit conditions resulting from the minor revision project in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). The applicant has submitted an application for a minor permit revision per §§ 122.215-217. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A description of the revision project;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: August 10, 2018

## **Operating Permit Basis of Determination**

### **Description of Revisions**

The NSR permit 150720 pre-construction authorization and the latest issuance (3/22/2018) of NSR permit 37884 were incorporated by reference. The site wide terms and conditions and unit specific applicable requirements for OC4F600, OC4PPO803, and OC6F1000 for rule MACT FFFF were removed since the EPA rescinded its "once in, always in" policy and the site is not a major source for MON chemicals anymore. The terms and conditions for NSPS FF were also updated.

### **Permit Area Process Description**

Catalyst and propylene monomers are combined in a liquid phase reaction to produce polypropylene polymers. The product is mixed with additives, melted in an extruder, and pelletized, then transferred through the material handling system to railcars for outside sales. Ethylene, propylene and hydrogen are brought into the facility by pipeline.

Additives are brought into the facility in 25-kg bags, which are then emptied into tote bins through a hood. This hood is vented to a central vacuum system, which contains a bag house for control of particulate matter (PM) emissions. The triethylaluminum (TEAL) is brought into the facility in dedicated cylindrical tanks and transferred via nitrogen flow to a designated storage drum. The TEAL storage drum is vented to the Polypropylene Flare. Solid catalyst and donor are received in 55-gallon drums. Both compounds are stored in the drums until added to the process.

Polypropylene Production - Catalyst is prepared in Area 100, and combined with propylene in the reactors in a liquid phase reaction in Area 200 to produce polypropylene powder. The propylene and polypropylene powder are separated in a flash drum in Area 300. The unreacted propylene is condensed and recycled back to the reactors.

In the case of copolymer production, polypropylene polymer discharged from Area 300 is fed to a gas-phase reactor in Area 400. Ethylene is also fed in order to polymerize ethylene onto the propylene.

Polymer discharged from Areas 300 and 400 passes into an agitated steamer vessel where the catalyst is deactivated and residual monomer is stripped from the polymer. The steam is condensed and the monomer is recovered. Hot nitrogen is used to dry the polymer, which is then conveyed via nitrogen flow to the extruder in Area 800.

The polymer is mixed with additives and pelletized, then sent to Area 900 to be packaged in rail cars for outside sales. All process vents are routed to the Polypropylene flare or the Light Hydrocarbons 8 (LHC8) flare.

Extrusion Area - The polypropylene solids are pneumatically conveyed to the extrusion area (Area 800). The polymer, in coarse spherical powdered form, is fed to a twin screw extruder, mixed with a number of common additives in the extruder, homogenized, and pelletized. The product is discharged into the loading area (Area 900). A central vacuum system is used in the extruder building to vacuum up additives, pellets, powder from the floor of the extruder building on a weekly basis. The central vacuum system vents through a bag house for control of particulate matter emissions.

Flares - Process vents during normal operation of the polypropylene process are vented to both the Polypropylene Flare and the Light Hydrocarbons 8 (LHC8) Flare. In addition, Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown (MSS) events result in the venting of intermittent flows to the LHC8 flare.

Product Loading - Pellets are pneumatically transferred into rail cars for outside sales. Particulate matter (PM) is generated due to the conveying of pellets by air. The PM is separated from the pellet stream and sent to three cyclone separators for control of PM emissions.

Fugitive Emissions - Fugitive emissions for components in ethylene/propylene service were calculated using SOCM1 average factors with appropriate emission reduction credits through the 28 VHP Leak Detection and Repair Program (LDAR). In addition, 97% reduction credit was taken for connectors in ethylene service since connectors are monitored quarterly at the same leak definition as valves.

Utilities - Propylene glycol used for heating and cooling in the process is stored in designated tanks (D-604 and D-632). These tanks were initially filled upon startup of the facility. Should any makeup propylene glycol be required for this system, this compound is brought into the facility in 55-gallon drums. D-604 and D-632 are vented to the atmosphere, but are considered non-emitting sources as these tanks emit less than one pound of VOC per year. A cooling tower provides cooling water for the process. Wastewater produced by this process is sent to the central Waste Water Treatment Facility.

## FOPs at Site

The “application area” consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: None

## Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	NONE
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## Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as “applicable requirements”) that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
  - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
  - Additional Monitoring Requirements
  - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
  - Compliance Requirements
  - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
  - Permit Location
  - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
  - Applicable Requirements Summary
    - Unit Summary
    - Applicable Requirements Summary
  - Additional Monitoring Requirements
  - Permit Shield
  - New Source Review Authorization References
  - Compliance Plan
  - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
  - Acronym list

## General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

## Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on a OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions. The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

## Attachments

Applicable Requirements Summary. The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the "index number," detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table are based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

Additional Monitoring Requirement. The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

Permit Shield. A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable

requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

**Compliance Plan.** A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

**Alternative Requirements.** This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

Appendix A

Acronym list. This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

### **Stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, § 111.111(a)(1)(B) addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions**

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and constructed after January 31, 1972 which are limited, over a six-minute average, to 20% opacity as required by 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). As a site may have a large number of stationary vents that fall into this category, they are not required to be listed individually in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. This is consistent with EPA's White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995, that states that requirements that apply identically to emission units at a site can be treated on a generic basis such as source-wide opacity limits.

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3 for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

The TCEQ has exempted vents that are not capable of producing visible emissions from periodic monitoring requirements. These vents include sources of colorless VOCs, non-fuming liquids, and other materials that cannot produce emissions that obstruct the transmission of light. Passive ventilation vents, such as plumbing vents, are also included in this category. Since this category of vents are not capable of producing opacity due to the physical or chemical characteristics of the emission source, periodic monitoring is not required as it would not yield any additional data to assure compliance with the 20% opacity standard of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

### **Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations**

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	No
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	Yes
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	No
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	No
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No

### Basis for Applying Permit Shields

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the "Permit Shield" attachment of the permit.

### Insignificant Activities

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.
6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.

10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.
16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

### **Determination of Applicable Requirements**

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at [www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_all\\_ua\\_forms.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html).

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at [www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_supportsys.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html). The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column "Changes and Exceptions to RRT." If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word "None" will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled "Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected."

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled "Basis for Applying Permit Shields" specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

#### Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.



### Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
OC4D607	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	63FFFF-G2	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Construction Date = On or after May 12, 1973</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p>
OC4PPST604	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Construction Date = On or after May 12, 1973</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p>
OC4PPST632	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Construction Date = On or after May 12, 1973</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p>
OC4PPLR607	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-01	<p>Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.</p> <p>Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline.</p> <p>Transfer Type = Only loading.</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.</p>
OC4F600	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	60A-01	<p>Monitoring Requirements = Flare is complying with the continuous monitoring requirements of § 115.725(d).</p> <p>Out of Service = Flare was not permanently out of service by April 1, 2006.</p> <p>Total Gas Stream = Flare receives a total gas stream with greater than 100 ppmv HRVOC at some time.</p> <p>Gas Stream Concentration = Flare receives a gas stream containing 5% or greater HRVOC by weight at some time.</p> <p>Alternative Monitoring = No alternative monitoring and test methods are used.</p> <p>Minor Modification = No minor modifications to the monitoring and test methods are used.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Tank Service = Flare is not in dedicated service for storage tanks with 95% or greater of an individual HRVOC.</p> <p>Flare Type = Flare is in multi-purpose service.</p>
OC4PPF600	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-01	<p>Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1.</p> <p>Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.</p>
OC4PPF600	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-01	<p>Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.</p> <p>Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4).</p> <p>Flare Assist Type = Non-assisted</p> <p>Flare Exit Velocity = Flare exit velocity is less than 60 ft/s (18.3 m/sec)</p>
OC4PPFU01	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Fugitive Emissions	R5780-ALL	SOP Index No. = Owner/Operator assumes HRVOC fugitive control requirements for all components subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter H, Division 3 with no alternate control or control device.
OC4PPFU01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352-ALL	SOP/GOP Index No. = Owner/Operator assumes VOC fugitive control requirements for all components subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter D, Division 3 with no alternate control or control device.
OC4PPFU01	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD	60DDD-ALL	SOP Index No. = Owner of operator assumes fugitive control requirements for all components in VOC service subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD with no alternate control or control device.
OC4PPCT600	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Cooling Towers	R5HRVOC-01	<p>Cooling Tower Heat Exchange System Exemptions = The cooling tower heat exchange system does not qualify for an exemption.</p> <p>Jacketed Reactor = The cooling tower heat exchange system is not in dedicated service to a jacketed reactor.</p> <p>Alternative Monitoring = Complying with the specified monitoring in 30 TAC § 115.764.</p> <p>Design Capacity = Design capacity to circulate 8000 gpm or greater.</p> <p>Finite Volume System = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements in § 115.764(a).</p> <p>Modified Monitoring = NOT USING MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE MONITORING AND TESTING METHODS IN 30 TAC § 115.764.</p> <p>Flow Monitoring/Testing Method = Choosing to use a continuous flow monitor on each inlet of each cooling tower in accordance with § 115.764(a)(1), (b)(1), or (h)(1).</p> <p>Total Strippable VOC = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements of § 115.764(a).</p> <p>On-Line Monitor = A continuous on-line monitor capable of providing total HRVOC and speciated HRVOCs in ppbw is being used.</p>
OC4PPD103	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
OC4PPD106	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPD602	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = Either the VOC concentration or emission rate is greater than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions or the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are not being selected.</p>
OC4PPD607	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPD611	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPLR1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Title 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Vent Gas Control rules are applicable and the vent is not specifically classified under the</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>rule.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PPO801	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PPO803	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PPPB502	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PPT502	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPVSD1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PPY02A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPY02B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPY03A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPY03B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPY05A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PPY05B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4PT901A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PT901B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PT902A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4PT902B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4S704A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4S704A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-02	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC4S704B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p>
OC4S704B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-02	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.</p>
OC6F1000	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas	R5121-01	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Controls		<p>requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Smokeless flare</p> <p>Vent Type = Vent gas stream is emitted from a liquid phase polypropylene manufacturing process.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration/Emission Rate @ Max Operating Conditions = Either the VOC concentration or emission rate is greater than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions or the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are not being selected.</p>
PROPOLYP RO	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD	60DDD-01	<p>Control of Continuous Emissions = Vent gas stream emissions are not controlled with an existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR § 60.561).</p> <p>Emergency Vent = Emissions are not an emergency vent stream from a new, modified, or reconstructed facility.</p> <p>Manufactured Product = Polypropylene or polyethylene.</p> <p>Polyolefin Production = Only one polyolefin is produced or no polyolefin is produced.</p> <p>Continuous Process = The affected facility process is continuous.</p> <p>Existing Control Device = The vent stream is not controlled in an existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR ' 60.561) which has not been reconstructed, replaced, or its operating conditions modified as a result of state or local regulations.</p> <p>Process Emissions = Process contains vent gas streams, some of which are emitted continuously and some which are emitted intermittently.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After January 10, 1989.</p> <p>Intermittent Control Device = Flare.</p> <p>Uncontrolled Annual Emissions = Uncontrolled annual emissions are 1.6 Mg/yr (1.76 tpy) or greater.</p> <p>Experimental Process Line = The affected facility is a production process line.</p> <p>Weight Percent TOC = Weight percent of total organic compounds is 0.10% or greater.</p> <p>Modified after Applicability Date = The affected facility has not been modified or reconstructed after its applicability date.</p> <p>Table 3 Control Requirements = Calculations from Table 3 require controls.</p> <p>Emission Reduction from Control Device = Existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR § 60.561) reduces emissions by 98 percent or greater, or exit concentration is 20 ppmv or less.</p> <p>Table 2 Threshold Emission Rates = The uncontrolled emission rate is greater than the uncontrolled threshold emission rates in Table 2 of 40 CFR § 60.560.</p>
PROPOLYP RO	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD	60DDD-02	<p>Control of Continuous Emissions = Vent gas stream emissions are not controlled with an existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR § 60.561).</p> <p>Emergency Vent = Emissions are not an emergency vent stream from a new, modified, or reconstructed facility.</p> <p>Manufactured Product = Polypropylene or polyethylene.</p> <p>Polyolefin Production = Only one polyolefin is produced or no polyolefin is produced.</p> <p>Continuous Process = The affected facility process is continuous.</p> <p>Existing Control Device = The vent stream is not controlled in an existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR ' 60.561) which has not been reconstructed, replaced, or its operating conditions modified as a result of state or local regulations.</p> <p>Process Emissions = Process contains vent gas streams, some of which are emitted continuously and some which are emitted intermittently.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After January 10, 1989.</p>



Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Intermittent Control Device = Flare.</p> <p>Uncontrolled Annual Emissions = Uncontrolled annual emissions are 1.6 Mg/yr (1.76 tpy) or greater.</p> <p>Experimental Process Line = The affected facility is a production process line.</p> <p>Weight Percent TOC = Weight percent of total organic compounds is 0.10% or greater.</p> <p>Modified after Applicability Date = The affected facility has not been modified or reconstructed after its applicability date.</p> <p>Table 3 Control Requirements = Calculations from Table 3 do not require controls.</p> <p>Table 2 Threshold Emission Rates = The uncontrolled emission rate is greater than the uncontrolled threshold emission rates in Table 2 of 40 CFR § 60.560.</p>
PROPOLYP RO	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD	60DDD-03	<p>Control of Continuous Emissions = Vent gas stream emissions are not controlled with an existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR § 60.561).</p> <p>Emergency Vent = Emissions are not an emergency vent stream from a new, modified, or reconstructed facility.</p> <p>Manufactured Product = Polypropylene or polyethylene.</p> <p>Polyolefin Production = Only one polyolefin is produced or no polyolefin is produced.</p> <p>Continuous Process = The affected facility process is continuous.</p> <p>Existing Control Device = The vent stream is not controlled in an existing control device (as defined in 40 CFR ' 60.561) which has not been reconstructed, replaced, or its operating conditions modified as a result of state or local regulations.</p> <p>Process Emissions = Process contains vent gas streams, some of which are emitted continuously and some which are emitted intermittently.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After January 10, 1989.</p> <p>Intermittent Control Device = Flare.</p> <p>Uncontrolled Annual Emissions = Uncontrolled annual emissions are less than 1.6 Mg/yr (1.76 tpy).</p> <p>Experimental Process Line = The affected facility is a production process line.</p> <p>Weight Percent TOC = Weight percent of total organic compounds is less than 0.10%.</p> <p>Modified after Applicability Date = The affected facility has not been modified or reconstructed after its applicability date.</p> <p>Table 3 Control Requirements = Calculations from Table 3 do not require controls.</p> <p>Table 2 Threshold Emission Rates = The uncontrolled emission rate is greater than the uncontrolled threshold emission rates in Table 2 of 40 CFR § 60.560.</p>

\* - The "unit attributes" or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

## NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit(FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and also include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, Affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOP are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

## New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room,

located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. In addition, many of the permits are accessible online through the link provided below. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. Registrations submitted by permittees are also available online through the link provided below. The following table specifies the permits by rule that apply to the site.

The status of air permits, applications, and Permits by Rule (PBR) registrations may be found by performing the appropriate search of the databases located at the following website:

[www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_status\\_permits.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html)

Details on how to search the databases are available in the **Obtaining Permit Documents** section below.

#### **New Source Review Authorization References**

<b>Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits By Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.</b>	
Authorization No.: 150720	Issuance Date: 03/26/2018
Authorization No.: 37884	Issuance Date: 03/22/2018
<b>Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area</b>	
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.262	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.371	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

#### **Emission Units and Emission Points**

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sand-blasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the "Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table", or "MAERT" for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

#### **Monitoring Sufficiency**

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit's compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the

federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

### **Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected**

#### **Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):**

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is a federal monitoring program established under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 64 (40 CFR Part 64).

Emission units are subject to CAM requirements if they meet the following criteria:

1. the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement;
2. the emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation or standard specified in the applicable requirement; and
3. the emission unit has the pre-control device potential to emit greater than or equal to the amount in tons per year for a site to be classified as a major source.

The following table(s) identify the emission unit(s) that are subject to CAM:

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: OC4PPD103	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPD106	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPD607	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPD611	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPT502	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	



Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPY02A	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPY02B	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPY03A	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPY03B	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: OC4PPY05A	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4PPY05B	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4S704A	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: OC4S704B	
Control Device ID No.: OC4PPF600	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
<p>Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.</p>	



## Obtaining Permit Documents

The New Source Review Authorization References table in the FOP specifies all NSR authorizations that apply at the permit area covered by the FOP. Individual NSR permitting files are located in the TCEQ Central File Room (TCEQ Main Campus located at 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas, 78753, Building E, Room 103). They can also be obtained electronically from TCEQ's Central File Room Online (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cfr-online>). Guidance documents that describe how to search electronic records, including Permits by Rule (PBRs) or NSR permits incorporated by reference into an FOP, archived in the Central File Room server are available at [https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_status\\_permits.html](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html)

All current PBRs are contained in Chapter 106 and can be viewed at the following website:

[https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/air\\_pbr\\_index.html](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/air_pbr_index.html)

Previous versions of 30 TAC Chapter 106 PBRs may be viewed at the following website:

[www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical\\_rules/old106list/index106.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html)

Historical Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following website:

[www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical\\_rules/oldselist/se\\_index.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html)

Additional information concerning PBRs is available on the TCEQ website:

[https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_pbr.html](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_pbr.html)

## Available Unit Attribute Forms

- OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes
- OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes
- OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes
- OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes
- OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes
- OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes
- OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes
- OP-UA8 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes
- OP-UA9 - Nonmetallic Mineral Process Plant Attributes
- OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes
- OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes
- OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes
- OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes
- OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes
- OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes
- OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes
- OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes
- OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes
- OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes
- OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes
- OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes
- OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes
- OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes
- OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes
- OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes
- OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes
- OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes
- OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes
- OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes

OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes  
OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes  
OP-UA33 - Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Attributes  
OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing  
OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes  
OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes  
OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes  
OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes  
OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes  
OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes  
OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes  
OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes  
OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes  
OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes  
OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes  
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes  
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes  
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes  
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes  
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes  
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes  
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices  
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes  
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes  
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes  
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes  
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes  
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes  
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes  
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes  
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes  
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes  
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes